The People's Korea

No. 1,218 EVERY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1984 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00)

RECEIVED SERIALS DIVISION NOV 27 1984 PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Sung Kyun Kwan Student Arrested for Singing 'Song of General Kim Il Sung,' Hankook Ilbo Reports

The Hankook Ilbo on Oct. 31 disclosed that a Sung Kyun Kwan University student was arrested on Oct. 30 on charge of singing "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

One of the leading south Korean dailies quoted police as charging Han Dok Hui, 28 years old, senior of economic faculty of the university with praising north Korean legendary leader and singing the song in presence of his fellow students.

President Kim Il Sung is the founding father of the DPRK who is created with fighting neary 20 years of arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It was not known how and when the student learned the song.

The "Song of General Kim Il Sung" is an tribute to the veteran guerrilla leader's heroic resistance.

The song is as follows:

Marks of blood on every ridge
of the Jangbaik,
Marks of blood on every reach
of the Amrok.

Still now over the blooming
free Korea
Those sacred marks shed
brilliant rays

O dear is the name,
our beloved General!
O glorious is the name,
General Kim Il Sung!

Sung Kyun Kwan University is a prestigious confucian school in south Korea.

President Kim Il Sung Receives Various Foreign Delegations

President Kim Il Sung has recently received various foreign delegates and delegations.

He received on November 5 the visiting friendship delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The delegation was led by Sarwar Ureshi, member of the Revolutionary Council and Deputy Foreign Minister of Afghanistan.

The head of the delegation conveyed a verbal message of Mr. Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the members of the delegation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Other foreign guests received by the President recently, include: Marcel Debarge, member of the Executive Bureau and National Secretary of the French Socialist Party (Nov. 5); Hans Modrow, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and First Secretary of the Dresden County Party of Committee (Nov. 4); the leading members and principal actors and actresses of the Polish Mazomsze Song and Dance Ensemble (Oct. 31); a Chinese People's friendship delegation led by Zheng Weishan, Acting Commander of the 20th Army Corps of the former Chinese People's Volunteers and Commander of the Lanzhou Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; a Chinese Journal Red Flag delegation led by Xiong Fu, Editor-in Chief of the Journal; and a Chinese

President Kim Il Sung receives Mr. Marcel Debarge, the National Secretary of the French Socialist Party on November 5. (KCNA Radiophoto)

People's Daily delegation led by Li Zhuang, Editor-in-Chief (Oct. 29); a delegation of the International Union of Students led by Miroslav Stepan, President of the International Union of Students (Oct. 29); a government delegation of the Republic of Ghana led by Kojo Tsikata, special advisor to the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana (Oct. 30); a Sudanese Socialist Union delegation led by Mohamed Abdel Gadir Omer, General Secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union (Oct. 30); a delegation of the National Revolutionary Council of Burkina-Faso led by Blaise Compaore, Minister of State delegaged by the presidency and in charge of justice (Oct. 22); and a government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Georgi Karamanev, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Consumer Goods Production and Commerce (Oct. 19).

National Student Organization of 42 Univ. Formed in Seoul

A national student organization was formed in Seoul on Nov. 5 to coordinate the student pretexts. Its formation was declared when about 2,000 student representatives of 20 universities got together at Yonsei University on Nov. 5 and burned five effigies including Gen. Chon Du Hwan and Kwon Iee Hyok, "education minister", according to Japanese news papers.

The new organization is called the Student Alliance for Democracy and against Dictatorship which consist of 42 universities covering the whole of south Korea.

The democratic civil rights leaders and Christians leaders already formed their own national organizations.

About 2,000 student representatives gathered and held a rally on the plaza in front of the school library of private institution on the afternoon and issued a declaration of formation of the nationwide student alliance and held a campus demonstration. It was since about 10 years ago that students organized a nationwide student alliance.

The student representatives took to streets in protests against the "government" and school authorities and clashed with riot polices.

The demonstrators branded the south Korean authorities as a "dictatorial and murderous" regime and demanded the lifting of the ban on the political activities of democratic figures and the resignation of Gen. Chon and dissolution of the "democratic justice party".

Leaders of the rally said its purpose was to "resolve a struggle against dictatorship through a democratic alliance" and demanded that campus democracy be guaranteed and elected students associations be allowed to replace "government"-sponsored defense corps.

They shouted "Down with Chon Du Hwan".

Witnesses said there were at least five separate incidents at the gate of Yonsei University, with students hurling rocks and gasoline bombs while police replied with barrages of tear gas.

The Nov. 5 rally and demonstration were organized after an effort to gather representatives of 42 universities and colleges at Yonsei on Nov. 3 was largely thwarted because of large police forces at and around the school.

On Nov. 3, about 1,500 college stu-

(Continued on Page 8)

Northern Compatriot Comes Back to North

Mr. Ro Yong Sop, a 53-year-old compatriot who had lived in south Korea, came over to the northern half of the Republic, reported the official Korean Central News Agency on November 6.

An evangelist of the Ingwang Church in Inchon, he went to south Korea during the 1950-53 Korean War.

He hails from Toksong-ri, Anak County, South Hwanghae Province in the DPRK, the KCNA reported.

Here is what he had to say about his motive of coming back to the DPRK:

My disillusion about the south Korean society where national sovereignty is wantonly trampled underfoot

(Continued on Page 8)

Development of Agriculture in Korea (17)

(Continued from the previous issue)

1. Training of Agricultural Technical Personnel

How to train national cadres including agro-technicians is a question of key importance which decides the future of the country and the destiny of the nation. In particular, this poses as a more important question in the newly independent countries freed from the colonial yoke of imperialism. In order to successfully build a new prosperous society in the countries liberated from colonial rule, they should wipe out as soon as possible the cultural backwardness, a remnant of the old society, and train their own national cadres who will shoulder the destinies of their countries.

In the days of imperialist colonial rule there was not a single higher educational institution in our country and the sons and daughters of the working people could not receive even elementary education. That is why after liberation our country was extremely short of national cadres and had only a few agro-technicians. This was one of the greatest difficulties in developing agriculture and building the economy and culture as a whole.

Immediately after liberation when the general situation of the country was indescribably difficult and we had neither experience in running an institution of higher learning nor teachers nor textbooks, President Kim Il Sung attached great significance to training national cadres and saw to it that this work was kept ahead of all other work.

As a result, in 1946 Kim Il Sung University was founded as the first university in our country and patriotic teachers and scientists were called together to run the university by their joint efforts. Drawing on this experience, 15 universities including an agricultural university were newly established within only 4-5 years after liberation.

After the war the building of socialism made rapid progress and this made the demands for agro-technicians still more urgent.

As agricultural cooperativization was completed and the socialist rural economy equipped with modern technique, a great change took place in the development of the productive forces of agriculture.

Under such circumstances, it was impossible to solve the rural question more quickly without boosting up the training of technical personnel.

In order to meet the increasing demand for technical personnel the Government of our Republic took a series of measures to increase the number of institutions of higher education and reorganize their chairs. As a result, an agricultural university was set up in every province and an agricultural college in every county. The agricultural universities in the provinces are training engineers for different fields in a number of faculties and chairs–farming, breeding, vegetable growing, fruit growing, livestock farming, sericulture, plants of economic value, conservation of plants, pedology, agricultural mechanization, agro-chemistry, land development, agricultural administration–and are training engineers for each field. In addition, our country has such agro-technical universities as veterinary and livestock university, hydraulic university, and university of agriculture and forestry. The agricultural colleges in counties are training associate engineers for many fields including farming, fruit growing, livestock farming and farm machinery.

Each agricultural university has an agricultural research institute for the study of theoretical and practical problems arising in the development of agricultural science and technology and in the training of the agro-technical personnel.

Besides, the University of National Economy and central and provincial agricultural administration cadre schools have been set up with a view to bringing up agricultural management cadres capable of skilfully running large-scale socialist agriculture.

Along with the regular educational system, the Government of the Republic is expanding and developing the study-while-working system for the working people to study without quitting production work.

Under the condition that tremendous work of socialist construction and educational work have to be pushed ahead simultaneously, the regular education system alone can hardly meet the growing demands for technical personnel in short time.

The study-while-working system enables the working people to continue studying without leaving their work places. So it makes it possible to accelerate the intellectualization of the whole society through the education of the entire people while energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction.

Our agricultural universities and colleges are actively giving education through the study-while-working system.

Under the educational programmes of the correspondence and evening courses, school texts and reference books are provided to the students beforehand, so that they can always study at their work places.

In the farmers' slack seasons, teachers go to the farms and guide the students through the medium of lectures on theoretical problems and experiments.

As they are mainly engaged in practical work, the people who are enrolled in the study-while-working system are taught a great deal of theories urgently needed for the revolutionary practice and immediately apply them to the practice of socialist rural construction.

According to the Theses on Socialist Education advanced by President Kim Il Sung, an energetic struggle is waged to establish Juche in the training of agro-technical personnel in our country.

Food and agricultural production is carried on with each national state as the unit and its masters are its own people. Every country has different environments and conditions which influence agricultural production, and their agricultural tasks are also different. Accordingly, the training of agro-technical personnel should be conducted in conformity with the actual conditions of each country and the interests of its people; it should be Juche-oriented education to make people masters of their own agriculture.

We have thoroughly established Juche against flunkeyism and dogmatism in the training of agricultural technicians, putting the main emphasis on our own agriculture in instruction. We teach the students to solve all agro-technical problems by their own efforts in keeping with the realities of the country and the interests of the people. As for foreign science and technology, they are taught from the Juche standpoint to suit our own specific conditions and actual situation.

We have firmly established Juche in the training of agro-technical personnel by intensifying education in the Juche-based farming method, the most advanced and scientific farming method best suited to our actual conditions, whose advantages and vitality have already been clearly proved in practice.

At the same time, we are constantly supplementing and enriching the content of education with due consideration for the requirements of the developing reality and the new scientific and technical achievements. Especially, we closely combine education with production activities so as to firmly equip the students with useful, living knowledge applicable to rural work. Combining theory with practice is an important way to educate the students to be competent technical personnel equipped with useful, living knowledge.

The Pyongyang Green-house Farm produces fresh vegetables for the working people.

Agricultural universities and colleges have their own experimental farms with a view to combining theoretical education with practical training. At the same time, they have experimental plots on cooperative farms to study and clarify scientific and technical problems arising in the development of agriculture. In principal farming seasons, teachers and students go to the countryside and responsibly give scientific and technical assistance to the farmers in their farm work.

Agricultural universities and colleges train technical personnel, study agricultural science and technology and give assistance to the countryside from the standpoint that they are scientifically and technically responsible for agricultural development in the areas where they are located.

Education is most thoroughly free in all its branches including the training of agricultural technical personnel on the principle that the state assumes full responsibility for the education of the people.

Universal free education at state expense is possible because the means of production and the educational establishments belong to the state and the people, and the interests of the state and the people in educational work coincide with each other.

Students of universities and colleges are studying as much as they please with nothing to worry about, enjoying the benefits of free education and even receiving scholarships from the state.

With the strengthening of the work of training agro-technical personnel, large numbers of competent engineers, specialists and associate engineers are reared in our country every year.

Right after liberation, our country had not a single institution of higher learning and there were only a few agro-technicians. But it now has a large army of technicians, so that an average of 57 technicians and specialists are working on each cooperative farm. In our countryside technicians and specialists are creditably playing the role of vanguard in rapidly developing food and agricultural production and speeding up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

2. Elevation of Technical and Cultural Sandards of Agricultural Population

For increasing food and agricultural production, it is important to raise the technical and cultural standards of all agricultural population, in addition to training agro-technicians in large numbers. Only when the farmers are on high technical and cultural standards can they actively introduce the achievements of modern science and technology in production to develop the agricultural productive forces and build a civilized and modern countryside in a short span of time.

Right after liberation the overwhelming majority of our rural population were illiterate owing to the foreign imperialists' policy of stamping out our national culture. In this situation, to abolish illiteracy among the broad sections of the peasantry and to raise their cultural level was a prerequisite for the building of a new country.

In 1946 our people's government adopted a decision on eliminating illiteracy and launched a vigorous nationwide, all-people anti-illiteracy campaign. As a result, in only a few years after liberation illiteracy was wiped out among our adult population and they were equipped with some cultural knowledge to become the masters in building a new society.

However, the cultural and technical level of large numbers of peasants was still low although they got rid of illiteracy after liberation, they had had no opportunity of schooling under colonial rule in the past because they had been poor and downtrodden. So, following the anti-illiteracy work, we set up working people's schools and working people's middle schools in farm villages, so that all agricultural population could continue to study.

From the first days of building a new society deep attention was paid to the education of the rising generation, along with adult education. For this purpose schools were set up in the villages in a mass movement.

The rising generation are the pillars who will shoulder the nation's future and the successors to our cause. Therefore, strengthening the education of children and youth up to the working age is a question of special importance in raising the technical and cultural standards of all farmers in the future.

President Kim Il Sung called children "kings of the country" and "flower-buds of the future," and grudged them nothing in their education.

Following the introduction of universal compulsory primary, secondary and then nine-year technical education in our country, universal eleven-year compulsory education involving a year of pre-school and a ten-year school education was enforced in 1972. Universal eleven-year compulsory education is free education which combines general and technical education on a high standard.

Today our pupils and students are

(Continued on page 3)

President Kim Il Sung Sends Wreath to Late Mr. Kim Man Gum

President Kim Il Sung on November 3 sent a wreath to the bier of the late Mr. Kim Man Gum, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, expressing condolences on the death of the latter.

Funeral of Mr. Kim Man Gum Held

The funeral of the late Mr. Kim Man Gum, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, was held in Pyongyang on November 4.

Present there were the members of the funeral committee and the bereft family and relatives of the deceased.

A funeral oration was made by Ryom Tae Jun, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Though Mr. Kim Man Gum died, his feats for the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will remain long.

Obituary of Mr. Kim Man Gum

PYONGYANG, November 3 KCNA – The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland published an obituary of Mr. Kim Man Gum on November 2.

The obituary says that Comrade Kim Man Gum, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, passed away from illness at the age of 72 at 19 hours on November 2, 1984.

Comrade Kim Man Gum devotedly struggled for socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

While active at a local party organization from right after the liberation of the country, he struggled with a will to mobilize the working people in the building of a new country and energetically worked for the consolidation of the rear and victory in the war during the Great Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Holding important posts of the Party Central Committee and the Administration Council for many years, he devoted all his energy and wisdom to the implementation of our Party's policy of agriculture and made a great contribution to the development of the rural economy and socialist construction of the country.

Till the last moments of his life Comrade Kim Man Gum remained unboundedly faithful to the Party and the leader, firmly armed with the Party's monolithic ideology.

Korea's Cooperative Farms Lift Grain per Hectare to Above 8-Ton

Korea has greeted a bumper year again.

An increase of one or two tons above last year in the per hectare harvest of grain has been reported from cooperative farms of many cities and counties.

No small number of cooperative farms have lifted the per hectare harvest to above 8 tons.

A harvest of more than 8 tons from each hectare on average in paddy rice is foreseen in Mundok county, South Pyongan Province.

The average per hectare harvest of rice is expected to reach 8.5 tons in a half of the county's paddy area. It has gone beyond 8 tons on quite a few cooperative farms in a number of counties of South Pyongan Province such as Chungsan, Sukchon, Pyongwon and Kaechon counties. The Unha Cooperative Farm in Yangdok County recorded 8 to 10 tons of maize harvest from each hectare.

The average per hectare harvest of grain is estimated at over 8 tons on a number of cooperative farms including the Roha Cooperative Farm in Kwaksan County, the Pungrim Cooperative Farm in Taechon County, and the Osan Cooperative Farm in Chongju County, North Pyongan Province.

Eight tons of rice on an average and 9-10 tons at maximum fruits each hectare have been announced by cooperative farms in Sinchon, Unchon, Chaeryong and other counties, South Hwanghae Province.

The Hwajang Cooperative Farm in Tanchon City, South Hamgyong Province, looks ahead to a harvest of 8 tons of rice from each hectare on an average, of which 8.5 tons in 40 hectares and 10 tons in 10 hectares.

Nine tons of rice from each hectare at maximum is foreseen on the Chunggang-up Cooperative Farm, Chunggang County, Chagang Province, at mountains region.

(Continued from page 2)

growing up to be reliable reserves of the builders of socialism who are mentally well prepared, morally sound and physically strong. They seasonally receive textbooks and school uniforms free of charge under the best socialist educational system.

As a result, our countryside is now constantly replenished with young people who have finished senior middle school courses.

Thanks to adult education and the regular education of the younger generation in the countryside, all our agricultural population have the general knowledge of the middle school graduate or higher and are now striving to attain the intellectual level of the senior middle school leaver.

In order to build a new prosperous society, it is necessary for all working people to acquire a high level of technical knowledge, along with general knowledge.

All our farmers are striving to master more than one technique. Every year short courses on the Juche farming method are organized at central, provincial, county and cooperative farm levels on the basis of scientific and technological analysis of the year's farming when it is over. With regard to important technical matters, model and demonstration lectures are arranged to teach the farming method in practice.

Every cooperative farm has agricultural science and technology publicity halls as the base for widely disseminating among the farmers a wide range of know-how on agricultural science and technology by means of object and visual lessons.

Skilled worker training schools have been organized and are run in all parts of the country with a view to elevating the technical and skill level of the farming population. Every province and county has a school for training skilled agricultural mechanization workers to train tractor operators, motor drivers, and farm machine operators. Besides, we have set up training schools for skilled workers in vegetable cultivation, fruit growing, poultry farming, livestock raising, veterinary and other branches in all parts of the country to impart necessary technical know-how.

In particular, the role of young intellectuals is improved in raising the technical and cultural standards of our rural people.

At present young intellectuals are dispatched to the countryside as members of three-revolution teams to play the role of vanguard in carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Our young intellectuals equipped with the Juche idea are now bringing about uninterrupted technical innovations in the countryside, teaching the farmers and making an active contribution to elevating their ideological, technical and cultural standards.

With a large army of technicians and specialists prepared and the farmers' standard of general and technical knowledge markedly rising, our state and cooperative farms equipped with up-to-date technology are operated excellently by ourselves and our agriculture is making rapid progress on a more modern and scientific basis.

(To be continued)

Two Movies Released by Sin Film Studio

The Sin Film Studio recently released the feature films "Desertion" and "Thousands of Ri along the Railway."

"Desertion" is based on a short story written in 1925 by Choe So Hae (1901-1932), one of the writers of the KAPF (Abbreviation of Korean Federation of Proletarian Artists), a progressive organization of literature and arts in Korea in 1925-1935.

Mrs. Choe Un Hui plays a leading part in the film produced by Mr. Sin Sang Ok.

It gives a deep-going depiction of the tragic life of the Korean people subjected to the lot of a ruined nation against the background of a truthfully presented social aspect before the emergence of the communist movement in our country.

Mr. Pak, the hero of the film, is an honest young intellectual who tries to eke out a living with his sincere efforts.

He works by the sweat of the brow. But he is bereaved of his father, deprived of the land and compelled to go Jiandao, an alien land, leaving his home land and home village. But the same fate awaits his family anywhere he goes.

He escapes from his family and takes the road of struggle to resist the exploitor society where poverty itself is regarded as a crime, spells misfortunes and disasters.

Rough his portrayal, the movie shows profoundly and truthfully how miserable the destiny of a stateless nation is and how people resist society and embark upon the road of struggle.

"*Thousands of Ri Along the Railway*" deals with the themes of our socialist reality today.

Through the life of an engine driver, the film shows how the people shape their destiny in socialist society and presents a truthful depiction of their destiny which cannot be otherwise.

Based on a love story, the film well shows the life and struggle of the people of socialist society and their true moral aspect.

The movie gives a profound philosophical description of the fact that the rays of the Party's love dispel the slightest shadow from the minds of people in the bosom of socialist homeland and it rears and stands not only people who lived in an exploitor society in the past days but also the new generation today as the creator of life and struggle and as people living with the joy of life.

◀ Mr. Sin Sang Ok and Mrs. Choe Un Hui to coach performance of a film actor.

Student Movement '84 in Analysis

Kim Chong I
Special to The People's Korea

Student struggles are becoming increasingly fierce and violent and no sign is noted of student action dying down.

Some 3,000 students from numerous universities in Seoul and provincial areas staged a demonstration on Yonse University campus on Nov. 3 after holding a commemorative meeting of Students Day, revived and observed for the first time in 11 years.

Fifty five years ago on Nov. 3, a student struggle in Kwangju sparked the nation-wide anti-Japanese movement during the Japanese colonial domination.

Therefore, Nov. 3 was designated since liberation as Students Day, however, it was immediately abolished by Chon Du Hwan soon after his seizure of power at bayonet point in coup d'etat in 1980.

Entering this year, the Chon junta could not help but recognize the day for students in fear of growing upsurge of student movement and of public opinions.

On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the Kwangju student uprising, student struggles show signs of continuing upsurge, calling for independence, democracy and national reunification.

The student struggles were followed by the struggle against the authorities' hypocritical "campus autonomy measure", the struggle commemorating the April 19 Popular Uprising and the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising and continued to the struggle to oppose the visit to Seoul of Watanabe, joint chief of staff of Japanese Self-Defence Forces.

In fear of growing student struggles, the Chon junta is making desperate efforts to repress them, dispatching some 6,400 riot police to the campus of Seoul National University, in spite of its decision to completely withdraw police from campus.

Here is an analysis of the student movement waged this year:

* * * * * * *

Student struggles got momentum on the occasion of an announcement of the so-called "campus autonomy measure" by the authorities at the end of last year.

The Chon Du Hwan junta made public the reinstatement measure for some 1,300 expelled students on Dec. 21, 1983 and promised "campus autonomy" and withdrew planiclothes police from each university.

However, students revealed their deceptive nature.

The students are strongly opposed to the system of judgement by the authorities as a condition for reinstatement and to submitting a written oath to the authorities to show clear signs of repentancy and promise not to join the anti-"government" movement.

The Chon junta maintained its fascist reppreseve measures, like the "mandatory leave of absence" and the "forcible conscription" into the military in an attempt to isolate and divide those students active in the student movement.

Under these conditions, students well aware of the deceptive nature of the authorities' measure for "campus autonomy" exposed their anti-democratic and fascist suppression on campus by releasing documents such as "White Paper on Campus Problem."

What should be paid attention is the fact that the students successively formed their autonomous student organizations such as the committee for promoting reinstatement and the committee for promotion of campus democratization and rose up in anti-"government" struggles in an organized way.

On the occasion of April 19, the 24th anniversary of the popular uprising and 4th anniversary of the Kwangju incident, in both of which student played an active role, student struggles started to show variety of forms including campus rallies, sit-in strikes, boycott of classes, leaflet-scatterings, demonstrations inside and outside of campus and other ways, with their scales showing further expansion.

Expansion of the student struggles can be seen even in an announcement of the south Korean "education ministry": anti-"government" demonstrations and rallies were waged at 56 universities and colleges out of 99 on 443 occasions during the first semester of this year as compared with the same period from 1981 to 1983 — at 20 universities on 26 occasions in 1981, at 10 universities on 11 occasions in 1982 and at 20 universities on 52 occasions.

Under this condition, the Chon junta was compelled to declare "severe punishment" on those "violent" students at a meeting of university rectors on August 29.

This ran counter to their promise to push forward "liberalization" of campus.

This means that the "campus autonomy measure" made public by the Chon junta met with a complete failure.

Faced with the failure of their deceptive measure, some 6,400 riot police were again moved onto the campus of Seoul National University on Oct. 4 and rounded up students to break down the anti-"government" rally and boycott of exams.

The student movement became more fierce when Chon Du Hwan's treacherous tour of Japan was made public in July.

Student struggles since then can be characterized by their close connection with those struggles to oppose dictatorship as well as foreign forces: to denounce the Japanese attempt to reinvade south Korea militarily and economically.

As a matter of fact, south Korean students from tens of universities waged fierce demonstrations respectively on August 15, 29 and 31 against Chon Du Hwan's trip to Japan as "sellout diplomacy" in spite of summer vacation.

The demonstrating students showed a clear anti-Japanese attitude, throwing rocks at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul with effigies of Chon Du Hwan and the Japanese Emperor burned.

The struggle against Japanese SDF chief Watanabe's visit to Seoul in September was followed by anti-Chon's Japan trip struggle.

The south Korean students, closely tied up with each other, strengthened their anti-fascist and atni-foreign forces struggles, while holding rallies to oppose the Japanese economic and military reinvasion of south Korea with a number of demonstrations waged inside and outside of campuses.

In this process their struggle has become more organized and developed into popular movement.

This was proved in a series of actions since September.

On Sept. 9 and Oct. 12 hundreds of students from 15 universities in Seoul attended meetings for gaining legitimacy for Chongge Clothing labour unions and waged fierce street demonstrations shoulder to shoulder with clothing workers.

On Oct. 17 six democratic personages including Rev. Mun Ik Hwan asked the university authorities not to suppress the student movement and actively supported it.

Moreover, some 10,000 students of Seoul National University joined boycott action of mid-term examinations which started from Oct. 16.

In October, student movements began to show more variety of forms in their fightings, including rallies, demonstrations, sit-ins and mid-term exam boycott and so on, involving tens of thousands of students.

On Sept. 27, some 13,500 out of 20,000 students of Seoul National University joined an autonomous election to form a general student council and rejected the "government"-owned "student homeland defence corps."

On Oct. 19, some 1,000 students from 6 universities in Seoul jointly held a meeting for united struggle against dictatorship and for democratization on the 5th anniversary of the popular uprisings in Pusan and Masan (which caused the assasination of Pak Jung Hi in 1979) and waged street demonstrations.

With the strong support of popular masses and democratic personages the Chon junta was compelled to withdraw on its first day some 6,400 riot police dispatched on Oct. 24 to disperse student demonstrations, boycotting of classes and mid-term exam.

Now, the Chon junta is failing to keep under control student struggles by the daily growing student struggles, calling for "resignation of Chon Du Hwan", "abolition of the labour laws", "abolition of the basic press law" and etc.

Among their slogans are convocation of student talks between north and south Korea.

Hundreds of Yonse University students burnt effigies on April 6 in protest against spying on their campus by the Chon junta. (Photo from Chungang Ilbo, Oct. 24)

Some 10,000 students in Seoul took to the streets on May 4, chanting anti-"government" slogans, after holding a memorial service for six studens who died during their "forcible conscription." The placard says: "Abolish mandatory leave of absence!" (AP)

Hundreds of university students joined an anti-"government" demonstration together with workers of Chongge Clothing on Sept. 19. (Photo from Japanese TV)

Periodical Division of Student Movement & Chronological Table in 1984

(January-February)

* The struggle against the deceptive "reinstatement measure" announced by the Chon junta on Dec. 21, 1983.

This measure aims at isolating and dividing student activists by selecting those who show their clear sign of repentancy for their past "crime" – active participation in the student movement.

The Chon junta attempted with this "flexible" measure to give semblance of "democratic and free" society in consideration of the 1986 Asian Game and the 1988 Olympic Games.

Against the hypocritical "reinstatement measure" students successively formed the "countermeasures committee for reinstatement of expelled students" on a nation-wide scale, involving Chosun University (Jan. 3), Seoul National University (Jan. 14) and Koryo University (Jan. 16), and rose up in a fierce struggle calling for an unconditional reinstatement of the expelled students and for democratization of campus and the society.

(March-June)

* Soon after the beginning of a new semester, students' struggle started to expand on a nation-wide scale.

Particularly, before and after the 24th anniversary of the April 19 Student Revolution and the 4th anniversary of the Kwangju incident, students took to streets in Seoul coincidently with other provincial cities to stage anti-"government" demonstrations, chanting slogans: "Resign, Chon Du Hwan!", "Take responsibility for the Kwangju incident!" and others, and clashed with riot police, hurling stones at them.

* *Chronological table during January – June is deleted.*

(July-September)

* Since an announcement of Japanese SDF's joint chiefs of staff Watanabe visit to Seoul followed by Chon Du Hwan's sellout diplomacy to Japan, students waged more vigorous struggles in denunciation of an anti-popular policy of the Chon junta and Japan's reinvasion of south Korea.

They staged various protest actions: burning of the Japanese national flag; throwing stones at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul; protest actions at Japanese enterprises in south Korea.

July 23 – Christian youth organizations issued statements to oppose Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan as sellout diplomacy.

August 15 – Some 1,000 students in Kyonggi Province and Inchon district staged a demonstration against Chon Du Hwan's trip to Japan, burning the Japanese national flag.

August 29 – Some 3,000 students of 13 universities and colleges in Seoul assembled on the campus of Koryo University after opening their school gates tightly closed during the vacation and held a rally to denounce Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip. Two hours later in downtown Seoul students tossed rocks and sticks at a Japanese cultural center, breaking about 30 windows.

August 30 – Some 400 college students clashed with riot police after staging a demonstration in the compound of a cathedral in downtown Seoul to protest Chon's visit to Tokyo. The students, who held a sit-in overnight inside the cathedral, demonstrated and burned Japanese national flags in the compound from August 31 morning to the afternoon.

Sept. 2 – Students of Chonnam University in Kwangju waged a demonstration to oppose Chon Du Hwan's sellout diplomacy (visit to Japan).

Sept. 4 – A number of students in Seoul held demonstrations in guerrila ways at many streets against Chon's tour of Japan. An agency of the Japan Air Line was one of the target to express their protest with stones throwing at it.

Sept. 5 – Students rose up as one in demonstrations to oppose Chon's Japan trip at numerous universities including Seoul National University, Ewha Woman's University, Danguk University, Sung Kyun Kwan University, Sogang University and Koryo University.

Sept. 19 – More than 2,000 students and clothing workers, and citizens waged an anti-"government" demonstration in Seoul. The infuriated demonstrators showered stones on the riot police, shouting "Allow free trade union", "Abolish fascist labour laws", "Chon Du Hwan, Step down" and smashed the windows of two police booths.

Sept. 20 – Some 3,000 students of the Panwon Branch of Hanyang University in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration against the "branch school policy" of the Chon junta for dispersing and hamstringing the students' forces of struggle. The students attacked a police station near the campus calling for the immediate release of students arrested by the police during the last demonstration.

Sept. 21 – More than 300 university students in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration calling for the resignation of Chon Du Hwan and cancellation the visit of Japanese SDF joint chiefs of staff to Seoul.

Sept. 25 – More than 200 students turned out in an anti-"government" demonstration, chanting slogans calling for the reinstatement of all the dismissed professors and the resignation of Chon Du Hwan from power.

Sept. 26 – Some 1,500 students from five universities in Seoul waged an anti-Japanese and anti-"government" rally and demonstration on the campus of Sogang University to oppose the south Korean trip of Japanese SDF chief.

Sept. 27 – Some 120 students of Sookmyung Women's University in Seoul held an anti-Japanese, anti-"government" meeting for defending the nation and against Japanese SDF chief's Seoul visit in a building of the university. Marching on the campus, they shouted "We oppose Japanese imperialist aggression!", "We oppose military subjugation!" and so on.

Some 400 students of Koryo University turned out in a street demonstration, opposing the trip of SDF chief Watanabe to Seoul. They destroyed and burned police cars and upturned a pepper fog car which fired tear-gas canisters.

Several hundred students of Kyung Hee, Hanyang universities and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Dongduk Woman's College, Seoul Municipal College, staged an anti-"government" demonstration in the library plaza of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, chanting: "Let's defend campus democracy", "Guarantee vital rights of the working people" and attempted to break out of the gate into streets.

Some 70% of Seoul National University students joined an election of the independent student organization General Student Council and rejected the "government"-owned "student homeland defence corps."

Sept. 28 – Some 300 students of Seoul National University sternly denounced the "government" for implanting an informant in their fighting ranks and demanded a probe into the truth of the case. They broke into the headquarters of the "Democratic Korea Party" in Yoido, Seoul, in the afternoon and demanded the party to set up a "parliamentary committee" to investigate into the informant's spying activities.

Some 150 students of Chosun University in Kwangju, chanting slogans for campus freedom, accusing the "government" of fascistizing campus at the end of a rally marking the inauguration anniversary of the university.

Sept. 29 – Over 150 students of Ewha Woman's University staged an on-campus demonstration arm in arm, chanting slogans such as "We oppose military dependance" and "We oppose economic dependance."

Demonstrations were staged at Seoul Municipal College, Kyung Hee and Sung Kyun Kwan universities to demand freedom of campus and cancellation of Watanabe's visit to Seoul.

(October-November)

* The Chon junta is making deperate efforts to repress the student struggle further gaining momentum.

Firmly united with workers, the student undertook more large-scale anti-"government" struggles, shouting slogans: "We are determined to defend the General Student Council to death!", "Realize democratization!", "Revise the labour laws and the basic press law" and other anti-"government" slogans.

Oct. 5 – More than 3,500 students of Seoul National University undertook a street demonstration, shouting "Defend the General Student Council!" and fought with riot police. Over 300 of the demonstrators entered into a sit-down calling for the resignation of the university president.

Over 70 students of Ewha Woman's University in Seoul carried out an all night sit-down, calling for abolition of the "graduate quota system" in a student's hall.

Oct. 8 – More than 10,000 students of Koryo and Yonse universities in Seoul took to the streets in protest against the "government", shouting slogans: "Revise the constitution" "Guarantee campus democracy" and so on.

Oct. 10 – Over 2,000 students of Seoul National University clashed with riot police, when trying to stage a street demonstration against "government" spying on campus. Before the demonstration, they held a rally on their campus and marched to the main gate of the school, holding pracards of "Stop the police spying!" and "Down with the fascism!".

Oct. 11 – Students of Sung Kyun Kwan University staged a torchlight demonstration on their campus. Mass demonstrations were also waged against the Chon junta's subjection to Japan at Hanyang, Kyongnam and Yonse universities.

Oct. 12 – Some 1,700 workers and students from Seoul National, Koryo, Yonse and Sung Kyun Kwan universities staged a street demonstration calling for the revision of the fascist "labour laws".

Anti-"government" demonstrations were also waged at many universities, involving Koryo, Kyung Hee universities, Kyonggi College and Korea Theological College and Seminary.

Oct. 15 – Some 2,000 girls of Ungwang Women's High School staged a sit-in strike calling for freedom of campus.

Oct. 16 – Students of Seoul National University designated the period of Oct. 16-21 as the "period to fight for democratization and against dictatorship" and waged anti-"government" demonstrations. More than 70% of the student joined the boycott of mid-term examinations.

Oct. 17 – Demonstrations and sit-ins were waged at Kyung Hee and Chonnam universities, Seoul Teacher's and Sang Myong Women's Teachers colleges, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

Oct. 18 – The struggle to boycott mid-term exams was waged at Chonnam University.

Oct. 19 – Some 1,000 students from six universities held a rally and jointly issued the "practice declaration" to fight for democratization in the joint name of the student councils and the councils for promotion of democratization of 14 universities.

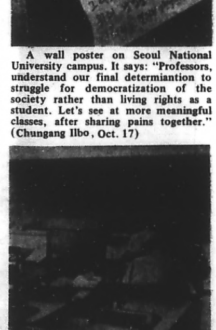
Oct. 23 – Demonstrations at Seoul National, Kyung Hee universities and Seoul Teacher's College.

Oct. 24 – Some 6,400 riot police were moved onto the campus of Seoul National University. Students of Seoul National University waged a sit-in strike in protest against the Chon junta's suppressive measure as it dispatched riot police to the campus.

Oct. 25 – Some 3,000 students of Seoul National University staged an anti-"government" demonstration in denunciation of the authorities' suppression on the campus.

Oct. 26 – Mass rallies and demonstrations were waged at Seoul National, Koryo, Sogang and Pusan universities on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the assasination of Pak Jung Hi and some of them took to the streets of Seoul and local cities.

A wall poster on Seoul National University campus. It says: "Professors, understand our final determiantion to struggle for democratization of the society rather than living rights as a student. Let's see at more meaningful classes, after sharing pains together." (Chungang Ilbo, Oct. 17)



Very few were left on classes to take a mid-term examination at Seoul National University. (Dong-A Ilbo, Oct. 17)

The DPR of Korea (1980-1982) Seen By Norodom Sihanouk (10)

(Continued from the previous issue)

In front of the promenade stretching along the riverside are seen two fountains spurting water 150 meters high in the middle of the Taedong River. The tower is flanked with six sculptural groups representing the unity of the workers, farmers and intellectuals, and the figures of workers, educators, artists, armymen and the public health singing of the prime of youth at 60 and the first step to the old age at 90. At dusk the torch of Juche flares up over quiet Pyongyang, sending out life-giving rays keeping watch over the city.

MONUMENTAL ARCH OF TRIUMPH

Near the Kim Il Sung Stadium at the foot of Moran Hill there is a historic place dear to the entire Korean people.

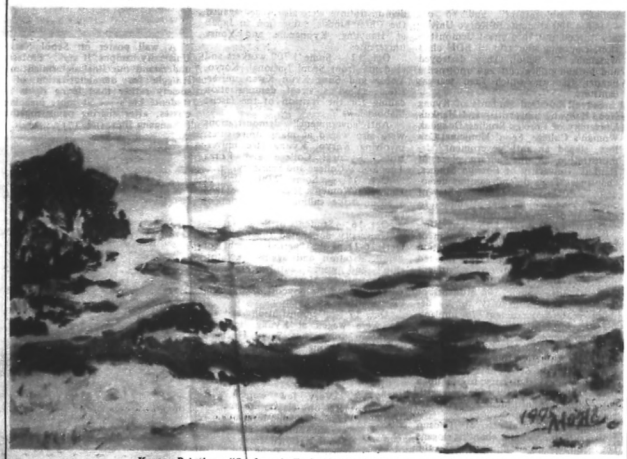
President Kim Il Sung delivered a historic speech here on October 14, 1945 immediately after liberation.

A decision was made to erect the Arch of Triunph in memory of this event and its construction was completed some time ago. The Arch of Triumph bears the dates 1925-1945 in golden letters.

The Arch of Triumph is 60 metres high and 52.5 metres wide and has a span of 18 metres. A lift gives access to the top of the arch. Its three-storied roof is built in a traditional style remindful of beams out one upon another.

On the upper parts of the front and back of the arch are carved in relievo songs of glory devoted to President Kim Il Sung. Bronze sculptural groups of armymen, peasants, workers and intellectuals symbolize the liberation and reconstruction of the country.

The Chollima Statue



Korean Paintings: "Seashore in Early Morning" by Hong Song Chol, 1975

GRAND PEOPLE'S STUDY HOUSE—PALACE OF KNOWLEDGE

The word "palace" is most suitable for this monument dedicated to knowledge. The Grand People's Study House is a magnificent structure with a strongly curved hi-saddle roof laid with blue tiles.

The entrance hall is splendid with marble walls and columns, an escalator at both extremities, mosaicked floor with, at its centre, a rosette encrusted with jade, pearl and diverse precious stones, and a big and beautiful white sedentary statue of President Kim Il Sung at the back.

Upper two storeys open over the 12 metres high spacious hall, girded by balustrade, and from the ceilling are hanging three square chandeliers, each 6.3 metres in diametre.

Cases of bibliographic cards and catalogs are so well arranged on the sides in harmony with the graceful environment that they readily catch visitors' eyes.

We selected the title of an English book and handed it at the "wicket". An ingenious system of electronic call devices began search of it and brought the book on a conveyer in less than five minutes.

The director of the Grand People's Study House told us that President Kim Il Sung had wanted the study house to be constructed in traditional style and fitted with up-to-date facilities drawing on the latest achievements of technology.

In 1973 the President personally came out to the scene to elaborate a plant for the construction of the study house and examined four maquettes. He visited the construction site 4 times and gave instructions on more than 60 occasions. The project was started two years ago and completed last year. To be exact, it was finished in one year and nine months. This is a wonder, considering that the study house is a ten-storey building with a total floor space of some 100,000 square meters, 63 meters in height, 159 meters in facade, 190 metres in flank length.

The study house has over 600 rooms and can accommodate 6,000 people at a time. Forty air-conditioners are in operation at all times.

Green and pink carpets are laid here and there and pieces of very handy home-made furniture are provided.

We were told that President Kim Il Sung had shown meticulous concern so that the reading rooms might be fitted with tables adjustable to suit the taste and stature of each reader. The Grand People's Study House has a mission to serve as a comprehensive base of study. It is a genuine people's university.

The study house has reading, lecture and conference rooms, cinemas, linguistic practice rooms and so on.

We inspected two reading rooms. One had 100 seats and the other 230 tables. We also looked round a refectory with 280 seats.

We dropped in at one of the 17 transcribed lecture rooms and tried a sophisticated audio-visual apparatus used for the study of foreign languages as well as Korean. We were also shown an installation for the use of recorders. There were 90 recorders for readers.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Delegates to Pyongyang

(Sep. 14-Sep. 27)

* The second friendship visiting group of China headed by Wu Qingtong, Deputy Secretary General of the State Council.
* A delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Cooperative Peasants headed by Secretary of its Central Committee Ervin Zidek.
* A Gifu Prefectural friendship delegation of Japan headed by Mutsumi Murase, Managing Editor-in-Chief of Gifu Nichinichi Newspaper.
* Bruno Amoroso, Professor of Roskilde University of Denmark.

Sep. 15.

* A Hungarian Trade Union delegation headed by Polotai Karoly, vice-Chairman of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

(Continued on page 7)

Despite Pressure, S. Korean Labour Movement Grows: AWJ

The Asian Wall Street Journal, reporting on recent labour union activities in south Korea, said that "despite sometimes harsh opposition, labor activists continue to rise up in south Korea."

The Hong Kong-based financial paper also said that "many workers live close to subsistence."

Here is a gist of the article which appeared in the November 5 issue of the paper:

SEOUL – Chu Kum-Mi, a union official here, says she was dragged by the hair before she lost consciousness. "The company forced nonmember workers to beat us and destroy the union," she says from her hospital bed.

A plainclothes security man had followed reporters into her room.

Such signs show that union activity in South Korea isn't dead and that the government continues to look on it with disapproval.

Fighting Erupted

Chu Kum-Mi works in the Seoul factory of Daewoo Apparel Co., which has had its share of troubles since the formation last June of an independent union. Ten days ago, following a sit-in and negotiations, fighting erupted between union members and pro-management people. Union workers say members of the company soccer team beat them with fists and sticks. Eight workers were hospitalized. Friday (Nov. 2) union members staged a sit-in at the headquarters of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, demanding that the company take responsibility for the violence and abide by previous agreements with the union.

The action broke up only after Daewoo Group Chairman Kim Woo-Choong came to the party offices and met with union leaders. Cho Pyong-Haeng, a union member who joined the sit-in, says the demonstrators dispersed after "our labor union leader told us Chairman Kim Woo-Choong promised to grant most of our requests." Mr. Kim wouldn't comment, and Daewoo Apparel officials couldn't be reached.

The Daewoo Group withdrew its ownership of the apparel concern in October, 1983, an arrangement that became legal in August, a company spokesman says. The group's trading arm, though, still handles the company's exports.

The events at Daewoo Apparel provide the most recent evidence that, despite sometimes harsh opposition, labor activists continue to rise up in South Korea. And it's clear that the government is committed to opposing efforts to substantially improve workers' standard of living and enhance the power of the unions.

Under labor laws passed soon after then-Gen. Chun Doo Hwan took power four years ago, industry-wide unions are illegal, though workers can organize unions within their own companies. Most of the latter, however, are weak. They have little choice but to cooperate with government policies, because third parties, such as national union organizations, that might lobby or bargain for them can't interfere in local negotiations. Strikes, while technically legal, are nearly impossible because of complicated requirements for notifying the government of such actions.

Heavy-Handed Means

Labor activists say the law encourages employers to treat workers unfairly. The activists are campaigning to have the law changed, form independent unions and improve conditions for workers. Until those goals are achieved, activists fear the government will continue to keep workers in line through heavy-handed means, including extensive surveillance and interference by plainclothes security forces.

Control over labor is vital to the government for economic and political reasons. Economic planners want to keep wage increases low to fight inflation and enhance the competitiveness of the country's exports. Workers, if organized, also could become a powerful anti-government force. Western diplomats say Korean officials have long regarded labor as the biggest potential threat to stability.

Unrest among Korean workers comes to the surface only sporadically.

Yet Korean dissidents who work with laborers say there is much bottled-up dissatisfaction, which is reflected in the rise in union activity this year. The Federation of Korean Trade Unions says there were 802,000 workers in unions at the end of May, up 4% from a year earlier. More significantly, the number of unions rose 19% to 1,958 during the same period, the federation says.

Moreover, unions with independent-minded leaders, such as the one at Daewoo Apparel, have been formed in several companies. Some labor activists say workers were encouraged by a spontaneous strike of taxi drivers in several southern cities earlier this year. The activists also may have gained support and sympathy after a violent confrontation in September between pro-union demonstrators and riot police in Chonggye Chun, Seoul's garment district.

> ***". . . unions with independent-minded leaders, such as the one at Daewoo Apparel, have been formed in several companies. Some labor activists say workers were encouraged by a spontaneous strike of taxi drivers in several southern cities earlier this year. The activists also may have gained support and sympathy after a violent confrontation in September between pro-union demonstrators and riot police in Chonggye Chun, Seoul's garment district."***

Strident Laborers

Chonggye Chun has a history of producing outspoken laborers. A collection of sprawling buildings that house many small shops, the district employs some of South Korea's lowest-paid workers. In the 1970s, one of the country's most militant trade unions sprung up in Chonggye Chun. Banned after the new laws were passed, the organization, which refers to itself as the Chonggye union, has been back in business since April.

The government refuses to recognize the union because its leaders want to organize all textile workers in the garment district. Members of the Chonggye union won't be allowed to legally organize even after the revision. . . .

Workers and dissidents say the government isn't always so subtle. They say that plainclothes men and company officials often tell workers that only communists join labor unions. Workers say they sometimes are told they will be fired if they go to churches where clergymen are known to be active in the labor movement. Workers and activists cite numerous cases of people being fired for alleged union activities, or just to fill jobs with cheaper workers.

Labor activists say they are closely watched. One man says he has 11 plainclothes men watching him. He says they are from the Agency for National Security Planning (formerly the Korean Central Intelligence Agency) and other security organs.

Close to Subsistence

Conditions for laborers here give such activists a lot to work with. Although South Korea is considered by many international organizations – the World Bank among them – a model for Third World income distribution, many workers live close to subsistence. The country's lowest-paid workers commonly share one-room apartments with one, two, three or more people. In a house near an industrial area, there are 18 such apartments. The residents share an outhouse near the front gate.

Even by the government's reckoning, workers' gains have been modest. According to the Labor Ministry, the average wage for an industrial worker at the end of July was 302,000 won ($362) a month, up 9% from a year before. But the cost of living for an urban household rose 7.4% as of the end of June, the ministry says.

Many workers think that they aren't benefiting as much as other classes from economic growth, says a missionary who works with laborers. Others don't think they're making gains at all. These workers complain that the cost of housing has increased much faster than their wages.

Another missionary involved with labor puts it this way: "You see all these cars on the road. People expect more than they did years ago out of life and themselves."

Strong Hand

The government has a good reason for keeping a strong hand on labor. The last major liberalization occurred just before President Chun took power in 1980. South Korea was beset by a surge of labor unrest and union organizing. Observers on the scene today say that a strong labor movement could develop here if the government relaxes its grip.

Yet that grip may become increasingly difficult to maintain. A labor expert says that workers are becoming better educated and more prone to action because of a breakdown of Confucian values, at the heart of which are respect for authority and a sense of one's place in a hierarchy. Furthermore, he says, pressure on labor will continue to push some workers into becoming radical by South Korean standards.

"I get the impression that collective bargaining is considered the same as conflict" by the government, rather than "a rational way of settling labor problems. This has to be changed," he says.

(Continued from page 6)

* Saad Ahmed Hussein, vice-Minister of Higher Education of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Sep. 17.

* A Georgia Merited National People's Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Union headed by S.I. Nasidze, Secretary of the Georgia Composers Union and Chief in charge of Art of the Georgia Society for Music Dissemination.
* A national front delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Horst Schutze, Member of the Standing Committee of the National Front Council of the German Democratic Republic and vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.
* A scientific and technological cooperation delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Pavel Majersky, First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia for the development of science and technology and investment.
* I.I. Liapin, Editor-in-Chief of the "Detskaya Literatura" Publishing House of the Soviet Union.
* The press department delegation of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry headed by Georgi Popov, Deputy Chief of the Department.

Sep. 18.

* A congratulatory group of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan headed by Hong Bong Su, its Chairman.
* A delegation of the Quaker Society of the United States.
* Han Sung Bo, a Korean resident in the United States.

Sep. 21.

* Comrade Jorgen Jensen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, and madame.
* A delegation of the Irish Workers' Party headed by Comrade Tomas Macgiolla, President of the Party.
* A national assembly delegation of the Republic of Tunisia headed by Mohamed Laroussi Metoui, President of the Commission for the Education, Culture, Information and Youth of the National Assembly and President of the Parliamentarians' Group of Tunisia-Korea Friendship.

Sep. 22.

* Pak Hyong Jong and O Chun Gun, Koreans residing in the United States.
* A Mongolian scientific-technological cooperation delegation headed by G. Tsor, Director of the Scientific-Technological Cooperation Department of the State Scientific and Technological Committee of Mongolia.

Sep. 24.

* Janos Taraba, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic.
* A delegation of "Pravda" the Organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by Responsible Secretary of the Paper A.T. Karpychev.
* The Bulgarian and Hungarian teams to the International Shooting Competitions to be held in the D.P.R.K.

(List of delegates and delegations to the celebrations for the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Foreign Trade Bank is excluded.)

(List of delegates and delegations to attend 24th directors' meeting of organization for ship technical inspection and classification of socalist countries is excluded.)

Sep. 25.

* A delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by Ngonbale Mwiru, Member of the Central Committee, Secretary for Ideology, Policy, Education and Train of the Party and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.
* A delegation of the Bulgarian National Peace Committee headed by Georgi Dimitrovgoshkin, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the Bulgarian National Peace Committee.
* A Chinese movie delegation headed by Bao Tongzhi, Deputy Director of the Cinema Bureau of the Ministry of Culture of China.
* A delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua headed by Luis Caldera Aburto.
* Saleha Anwarudin, vice-President of the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association.

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Central University of Ecuador headed by Milton-Burbano, President of the Professors' Association of the unviersity.

* A delegation of the Angolan "Agostinho Neto" Children's Organization headed by Concalves Manuel Muandumba, First National Secretary of the organization.

Sep. 27.

* A Polish team to attend the International Shooting Competitions to be held in the D.P.R.K.

(To be continued)

Students Try to Gain Support of Workers And Politicians: Magazine

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are excerpts from an article covering the recent student activities in south Korea. The article was carried by Far Eastern Economic Review, Hong Kong-based magazine, in the Nov. 15 issue:

The latest wave of South Korean student activism – always a latent threat –reached a new, critical level, on 24 October when 6,400 riot police began occupying the elite Seoul National University (SNU) in response to the request of its chancellor, Lee Hyun Je.

The unusual vohmtary request for police intervention to help restore order, followed weeks of agitation by students boycotting classes and midterm exams as part of their escalating campaign against the "government" of "President" Chun Doo Hwan.

Police occupation of the university ended 40 hours later, but the incident has caused new attention on growing campus unrest. Instead of lowering the level of dissent, the police action has served to heighten confrontation with the government. Students defied the police presence to continue their examination boycott, leading some people to wonder whether Lee was right in requesting government interference.

Turnmoil inside the 20,000-student campus turned decidedly worse in September when students announced that they had apprehended four men they claimed were police spies or infiltrators.

Meanwhile, at several other universities, thousands of students, angered by a variety of grievances ranging from political issues to school administration, ransacked classroom and office buildings, overturning furniture and engaging in fist fights with unsympathetic fellow students. At Korea University, those rallying in sympathy with SNU students clashed with riot police, burning a police van and throwing stones. Professors suspected of government connections were forced to appear before the students to be criticised. About 500 other SNU students marched before the gates of the Kuro Industrial Zone, shouting anti-government slogans and demanding improved wages for workers.

Amid all this turbulence, Chun remained largely unperturbed, despite the country's previous student troubles. In 1960, student demonstrations, later supported by workers, led to the downfall of president Syngman Rhee, a civilian who lacked a strong hold over his military. Recent evens indicate students are aware of the need to broaden their support if they are to shake the military-backed Chun administration.

By hitting the streets and widening their issues, they are actively trying to ally themselves more closely with workers and the political opposition. Their tactics also are becoming bolder: early last month, some 350 SNU students stormed the offices of the minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) demanding support for an impartial investigation into their allegations of campus spying. Virtually held captive by students, DKP assemblymen, generally reluctant to antagonise Chun, swallowed the humiliation of having to pledge publicly to fight harder for democratic causes. Students emerged from this incident looking like vanguards of the country's democratic movement.

More immediately, however, the recent upheavals are connected with demands to organise their own student bodies and elect their officers. Under the law, this autonomy is not recognized. In defiance, students at various colleges have elected their own chairmen and other officers of student organisations to replace those endorsed by the Ministry of Education. Free election of student officers is opposed by the authorities as it would certainly lead to demands for an unrestrained student press, which they fear would only worsen campus unrest.

Within the SNU, which sets the trend for other campuses, a "democracy wall" set up inside the campus already is crowded with posters detailing professors' alleged past or present links with the government. The *Free Press*, a student newspaper put out by SNU dissidents, is the antithesis of the controlled press outside. It attacks the government, demands improved wages for workers, free political activities and exposure of corruption in high places.

Student activism at SNU and elsewhere has been dominated by extremists with long experience of prison and police questionings. Chun, a former general, who ousted four years ago at the end of the 18-year iron rule by the assassinated Park Chung Hee with the help of the military establishment, is regarded by them as a "usurper of power" who must be deposed to restore democratic institutions. Generals, economic technocrats, business conglomerates, the controlled press and the police have been branded as "the five bandits" fit for "extermination."

They have set up Democratisation Struggle committees at each college, with sub-committees to watch out for election-rigging, documenting corruption, and campaigning for revision of laws restricting freedom of the press and trade-union activities. In short, they have pre-empted virtually all aspects of opposition politics in the country.

Ironically, the government's failure to remove these extremists from the moderate student community stems partly from its own inept handling of campus dissent. For instance, the brutality used by riot police to quell student rallies here has to be seen to be believed. A typical clasy will involve the police tear-gasing the entire campus, clubbing, punching, kicking and dragging students – including girls – by their hair. Student retaliation with stones, Molotov cocktails and wooden stabes often leads to frightening combat resulting in scores of serious injuries.

Students do everything possible to avoid arrest because, once held, they are treated with little physical mercy. They are no longer put on formal trial or sentenced to long terms of imprisonments, but still risk life-long bans from professional employment and, on occasion, one of their parents could lose a job.

Periodically, the government encourages the mass media to portray dissident students as a small band of incendiary radicals seriously endangering the country's security. Leading this campaign of villifying demonstrators is the state-run Korea Broadcasting Station, which is financed by public funds. It regularly runs programmes depicting campus radicals as communist sympathisers chasing away foreign buyers of South Korean export goods. The aim of such propaganda is to frighten the middle class into endorsing suppression of dissent. Such crude messages seem likely to backfire by alienating moderates.

University faculty members feel powerless to intervene because most of the student demands go so fundamentally against the government that they would risk their own jobs by backing them. Political parties try not to intervene as they would have to take sides publicly with the danger or reaping the consequence of government displeasure. That leaves student demonstrators confronting Chun alone while the rest of the country watches the situation with growing but unspoken concern.

On 26 October, as thousands of police withdrew from the SNU campus students appeared to have won the round by successfully projecting themselves as victims of police over-reaction. Pressure was mounting on Lee to step down for exaggerating the extent of the crisis. Shortly after the last police van moved out, students were back on the lawn to start a new rally, this time denouncing Lee as well as police force.

Northern Compatriot
(Continued from page 1)

and injustice and irregularities are prevailing made me choose this road.

In south Korea I worked as a teacher and a journalist and had a hand in politics. Such life enabled me to deeply see through the inside of the south Korean society.

In the south everything is decided by the Yankees and the national spirit is flouted by the outside forces.

The "building of a welfare society" clamoured by the traitor Chon Du Hwan in south Korea, a society where "the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer" is nothing but a hypocrisy.

As an intellectual with national conscience I could not but feel a disillusion about the corrupt south Korean society and I did not want to live there any longer.

Further, as the days go by I longed more deeply for those days when I had lived a worthy life studying to my heart's content after liberation under the Government of the great General Kim Il Sung.

I had always missed my relatives in my native village who would be enjoying a happy life in the bosom of General Kim Il Sung. Each time I thought of them, a desire to spend in a worthy way my remaining days as early as possible like them grew stronger in my heart though I had not lived a proud life for the nation in the past.

I had watched for a chance for many times in vain. So I left south Korea with a determination to come over to the north through a third country and finally returned to the bosom of the Republic which I had longed for awake or asleep.

National Student Organization
(Continued from page 1)

dents clashed with riot police at the same university to mark the revival of Students Day and push demands for full campus autonomy, according to a UPI report.

Witness estimated that the demonstrating students swelled to about 4,000 during the afternoon, it said. Students claimed as many as 10,000 riot police and plainclothes men were sent into the university area.

Clashes continued for two hours as students repeated attempts to march out into the streets.

Students Day was revived this year after 11 years of non-observance, commemorating the 55th anniversary of the Kwangju Students Uprising against Japanese imperialists on Nov. 3 in 1929.

Recently, the south Korean authorities strengthened their violent suppression of campuses and workers.

On Oct. 24, some 6,400 riot police moved onto the campus of Seoul National University and rounded up students in a bid to break up the anti-"government" movement and a mid-term exam boycott, according to the AFP-Jiji reported on Oct. 25.

About 300 students among about 2,000 demonstrators of the university who protested against the police action on Oct. 25, were taken into custody and at least 10 students were injured, it reported.

Students of Seoul National University also accused the authorities of planting agents to spy on anti-"government" activism on campus.

Police said 2,600 police on Oct. 10 intervened firing tear gas at over 2,000 student demonstrators and used 254 rounds of "apple bombs", 1,083 rounds of MPG 100, 192 rounds of clusters which fire 64 bullets at a time and 152 liter of tear gas. The ammunition expended Oct. 10 cost about $60,200, according to a police estimate.

From Aug. 15 to Sep. 29, 204 students were arrested in Seoul and put on "summary trials"for their participation in street demonstrations, police said.

The south Korean authorities on Oct. 29 arrested 14 students of Seoul National University and displined 8 of them through "a summary trial."

Over 500 students of Koryo University on the evening of Oct. 31 staged a "grand democratic torchlight march in defence of campus autonomy" in the student hall plaza, according to the Choson Ilbo, a daily south Korean news paper, dated Nov. 1. Following the torchlight march, they held an anti-"government" sit-down outside the campus, demanding the concrete guarantee for campus autonomy."

More than 300 students of the Ryongin branch of the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul demanded the return of the branch to the principal campus on Oct. 29, according to the Choson Ilbo dated Oct. 29.

After staging a sit-in in the campus mass hall of the university at ten in the morning, they tried to occupy broadcasting room, strongly urged that their demands be broadcast. The students occupied the school affairs and student section chief's office, demanding his resignation and then the room of the "student homeland defence corps" and smashed the furniture. The students went over to an all-night sit-down.

According to a report of "Hanguk Tongsin" published in Japan, the students of the Methodist Theological Seminary in Seoul issued a statement in protest against the Chon junta's suppression of students, workers and peasants calling for democracy behind the hypocritical signboard of "building of a society of justice free from violence."

The statement calls upon all the students to rise in a struggle, saying "we democratic students will stage an active struggle until the realization of democracy on this land."

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA

Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.